Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 65 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1794. [Whole No. 523.]

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and evelation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

eop3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3aw6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3tw

Philosophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political, and Theological Systems, from the creation of the world to the present time, &c. He will begin this second course of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar school room, 4th street, and will finish it in a month.—The idea of it was suggested by some Ladies for the improvement of the sex—but it is calculated for both sexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will discover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new scene of enjoyment and delight, as that of seeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper use of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philosophical region of sublime enjoyments and rational pleasures, as much superior to the pleasures and amusements of others as a man is to a child in stature, and which will endure the shock of adversity, and not forsake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the use and end of all real knowledge is practice and happiness, this course will tend to promote personal happiness, and fit for the duties of society, one part of it will be on the preservation of health of body and serenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: those who observed the author's regimen, escaped the Pestilential disease in the house were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY *& fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, December 2.

Yesterday the Convention received advice that the Republicans had obtained a victory over the Piedmontese troops, and that they had taken their Camp at Magdalena, and also of a fruitless attack of the Prussians on Bitche, from whom they took 250 prisoners.

BRUSSELS, December 5.

Last Saturday the French again made a general attack on the Imperial frontier posts, and they had the good fortune to penetrate as far as Menin, from which place the cannon placed on the ramparts played on them, which made them retreat, after having fifty men taken prisoners: and we understand that in the district of Stunvoorden, the enemy are collecting in great numbers; from which we judge, that their design is once more to wrest from us West Flanders.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.

The plan of taking Bitche by surprise, or rather the Citadel, which would have been a great acquisition, as it commands the defiles, was attempted in the night of the 16th, and miscarried. The town was easily taken, and the Prussians even penetrated in the zig-zag to the last gate towards the Citadel, where the French, with balls, timber, stones, and boiling water, forced the assailants to retreat with the loss of several hundred men.

December 5.

The intelligence that lieutenant-colonel Kitschfeldt, adjutant-general to the duke of Brunswick had been killed, is without foundation. He had a stone thrown at his head near Bitche, which wounded him; he is alive at Worms, whither he went to wait his recovery.

GRAVENHAGEN, Dec. 12.

Letters from Brussels, of the 5th inst. advise, that several Bloody skirmishes had taken place near Hallum and Werwick, where 150 men of Laudon's free corps were taken prisoners; the first inst. the French had advanced to Ypres and Menin, nothing, however, took place, but slight skirmishes, which were viewed as the forerunner of a serious attack soon taking place by the French; as they had already retaken the post of Poperingen, and that their army daily received considerable reinforcements.

LEGHORN, Nov. 12.

By letters from Genoa, we learn, that last week a great number of barrels, filled with gunpowder, were found in Porto-Franco, probably hidden there with the wicked intention of blowing up the great magazines. On account of this manœuvre, an extraordinary Council was held, the result of which was, an order for all the foreigners to quit immediately the city and harbor of Genoa. This morning, several ships, full of foreigners, expelled from Genoa, arrived here.

TOULON, Nov. 1.

The citizens of Marseilles have been forced to enrol themselves in Cartaux's army, being threatened with the guillotine in case of refusal. No sooner are the unfortunate people put to guard the outposts, than they take the opportunity to desert hither. They assure us, that Carteaux has not more than 5000 effective men, the greater part of whom are forced volunteers. They are dreadfully circumstanced for want of provisions, and are obliged to live upon the fruits of the climate.

Very few of them have tents to sleep under.

Six thousand Portuguese are daily expected.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 22.

By a Danish brig which arrived here this evening from Brest, we have the following particulars:

The Thames frigate, Captain Cotes, previous to being taken, had an action with a French 64 gun ship, *armé en flute*, which struck; but the Caramagnole frigate, of 44 guns, immediately coming up a most severe engagement took place, and after having 44 men killed, a much greater number wounded, the Thames dismasted, and rendered totally unmanageable, Capt. Cotes was under the necessity of striking his colours. Captain Cotes and his officers are closely confined.

During the time the Dane lay at Brest, the Thames was completely refitted, manned, and ready for sea. A sloop of war had likewise brought in 5 English coasters with good cargoes, one of them belonging to Liverpool. The day this brig sailed from Brest, a fleet consisting of nine sail of the line and 3 frigates put to sea but their destination was not known.—There were besides in Brest water, entirely ready for sea, 14 sail of the line, two of them three deckers, and ten large frigates, that were expected to join the above fleet.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 30.

This afternoon about 5 o'clock, arrived here a French frigate called La Blonde mounting 28 guns. The Blonde was captured by his Majesty's frigate, the Phæton commanded by Sir A. S. Douglas. It is reported that the Phæton fired one broadside only into La Blonde, whereupon the Sans Culottes immediately struck.

The Blonde had been out from L'Orient three days.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR,

SIR,

Though at a distance from the great world, and not in my power to pay the tribute of congratulation on our beloved PRESIDENT'S BIRTH-DAY—*yet the Muse presents her humble offering, conscious that the spontaneous verse is not equal to the subject—but as it is dictated by a grateful and sincere heart, I hope it will not be unacceptable to some of your readers, if you think proper to give it a place in some corner of your paper.*

I am, Sir, your Friend.

Feb. 21st, 1794.

AN ODE
ON THE
President's Birth-Day!

FAIR rise the morn that gave our hero birth,
And with it peace descend to bless the earth,
And hail his natal day!
Fly discord far from these enlighten'd shores,
Let not fell Até with destructive powers,
Shed one malignant ray.
But let the loves and all the graces come—
Let Nature smiling shed a rich perfume,
And antedate the Spring.
With myrtles crown'd fair Freedom hail the morn,
On which *your* friend, our much lov'd Chief was born,
And all ye Muses sing.

Let venal bards a despot's brow adorn—
In every wreath they find the rugged thorn—
And praise, a satire proves:
But our bright theme will make the garland shine—
To sweetest flowers his virtues we combine,
And add to those—our loves.
What noble qualities enrich his mind—
His ardent zeal his policy refin'd—
His watchfulness and care—
Where'er his Country needs a faithful guard,
No dire event can find him unprepar'd,
For arts of peace or war.

When savage herds invade our fertile plains,
And undistinguish'd scalp the peaceful swains,
His energy is seen.
Collects the warriors from their rural home,
Their long neglected helmets they assume,
And peace is heard again.

When ancient nations past their zenith, drive
To that fix'd point, at which they *must* arrive,
And all their glory cloud—
Contending armies croud the ensanguin'd field,
Their glittering arms are seen—the sword, the shield
And garments roll'd in blood.
On Nature's theatre, almost alone,
COLUMBIA sitting on a peaceful throne,
Reclines her beauteous form
Upon the bosom of her favorite SON—
Sees him compleat the work which he begun,
And turn the impending storm.
Long may this bright auspicious day appear,
And gild with lucid rays our hemisphere,
Reflecting on his breast—
That conscious peace, that ever must arise
From goodness, usefulness and great emprize,
By which his Country's bless'd.
And when the Arbiter of life and death,
Shall send his Angel to demand his breath,
And speed his heavenly flight—
May humble hope and sacred joy impart,
Streams of celestial pleasure to his heart,
Incommunicably bright.

[*The Editor regrets that the foregoing was not received in season for an earlier publication—but its merits preclude the necessity of an apology for its appearance at any time.*]

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT *for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector for the district of New-York, to remit to Thomas Jenkins and Sons, owners of the ship American Hero, the duties and imposts of tonnage, which may be incurred in consequence of the incompetent or invalid register of the said ship: Provided, They shall obtain, within one hundred and twenty days, a new register for the said ship, in the manner prescribed by law.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved February the nineteenth, 1794.

GO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

By the PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given upon oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November, a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and putting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, *therefore* I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the said offenders to be discovered apprehended and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. DONE at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM: RANDOLPH.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

Whilst I pay my tribute of applause to CRITOS' *happy choice* of a subject of animadversion in your Gazette of Thursday, I am captivated with *his* much admired 'taste and sentiment,' and feel something irresistable to participate *his sober ideas*, as well as to join him in the list of those doughty Champions of Virtue, denominated *Reformers of the Age:* But when I look round and view the rapid strides of of Sin—nay, witness even the Wickedness of many, who under the mask of a Samaritan, cover the measure of their own iniquities, and *uncharitably* attribute to others the causes of the object of their vehemence—*the profligacy of the times.* I say, when I thus view such a picture of human hypocrisy, I cannot withstand an honest indignation, that such men there are, who from the shrines of their devotion yell against vice and immorality, and from the irrascibility of their style, defeat their own *virtuous* purposes. Such Sir, are the means now pursued to disturb the tranquility of Society, and to cast an odium on those, who cannot conscientiously participate another man's opinion.

To revert more particularly to the subject in question, that of Theatric Exhibitions; and though not a regular frequenter of what CRITO terms 'those mad scenes of pleasure,' I confess, I should prefer an amusement, where Vice and Virtue are so feelingly contrasted, to the Mad Ravings of a Pulpit Orator. To render Virtue amiable, is to shew Vice in its most odious colours.

CRITO would do well, first to appease the *irratibility* of his feelings, before he attempts to work his miracles—and should be cautious how he criticises those, whom he *niggardly* presumes, "knows but little of the world or of human nature." Believe me Sir, I have witnessed "*The "Wrath of Heaven,*" and have seen "those mournful scenes" which Crito so *tragically depicts*.—Peace be to the manes of our deceased Brethren—persuaded we all feel an equal sorrow for departed worth so valuable while living. Contrary to CRITO, I animadvert not on *words*, keeping in mind, "that *ten* censure wrong, for *one* who writes amiss."

CRITO, has thrown the gauntlet—it is taken up—recommending however, more moderation in his critical attacks on the style of his purile opponents, as he should be aware *that the twisting of phrases and perverting their original meaning to sinister purposes, render his arguments futile, till in the end, they recoil on his own flighty imagination.*

DRACO.

For the Gazette of the United States.

A. B's FAREWELL *to* GRACCHUS.

GRACCHUS is so accustomed, perhaps, to a *pack*, that he can hardly detach the idea of a literal pasteboard-card from the figurative application of that word, to a certain species of writing.—With people of *common* science and morals his pun is lost.

A. B. is glad to perceive that Gracchus has "feelings" though they be of a "plebeian" or coarse description. It is a symptom that he is not quite so callous, as unprincipled minds usually are: Yet it would seem by the *style* and *complexion* of his billet that he has attained to a considerable degree of impenetrability.

He asserts falsehood with as much ease, as if he had been bred to its professional exercise; and with an impudence peculiar to himself, has stated that A. B. has retracted, what Gracchus calls, the error of his first publication. A single proof of this, would have been worth a dozen of assertions; the one, however, cost no labor, the other would have been a Herculean task.

He also very *modestly* declares, that there is *now, no* difference of opinion between himself and A. B. who, if he *means* any thing, must *mean*—coincidence in sentiment with him. One can easily see that he has been used to his trade, and hopes by bold-faced impertinence to impose upon the *Jury*, that is to decide upon the point in dispute.

In the *learned* explanations which Gracchus condescended to give, in his first reply to A. B. upon the article sovereignty, we find the following assertion; "*as the people delegate a* PORTION *of their sovereignty, that body which has the legislative* power is the *sovereign* for *them.*" Whenever he will be so good as to shed a little of his light upon this sentence, and explain "what *part* of the sovereign *for* the people the legislature is," it will greatly assist A. B. in the solution of a question which Gracchus proposed.

In the mean time as Gracchus has taken his leave, perhaps to accompany his Client, as A. B. advised, he is requested to present the compliments, of the friends of order and good government in America, to the influential leaders in the National Convention, with thanks for the happy riddance which this country has obtained through their INSTRUMENTALITY, of two very troublesome inmates.

*Extract from the 2d. Vol. of the Secret History of the Green Rooms in the three Theatres Royal—*LONDON.

"MR. FENNELL" (of the New Theatre in this city.)

"This gentleman is among the few who have descended from genteel prospects to the Stage, purely from inclination—without the stimulus of necessity, and in danger of offending very respectable relations, he was impelled as it were by instinct, to attempt the Buskin and made application to the Managers, without the forms of introduction or the impediment of fear.

"Mr. Fennell can boast of more respectable connexions than the generality of the sons of Thespis. He was born if we mistake not, in Wales where his relations now are, who gave him a liberal education and intended him for the Bar. He came to London for accomplishment in the law, but his attention was diverted from that pursuit by a predilection for the Drama. Anxious to try how far nature had qualified him for a profession for which he felt such fondness, and at the same time anxious to conceal his passion from his friends, he judged in so remote a place as Edinburgh his attempt, if unsuccessful, would be buried in oblivion.—He betrayed his errand by spouting in his apartment—but communed with none of the corps: Mr. Jackson (the manager) was personally applied to, and our hero performed Jaffier, Othello, &c. under the assumed name of Cambray—The flattering reception he met with here induced him to hope for general approbation in London—He waited on Mr. Harris about the opening of Covent Garden Theatre in 87, without any introduction, and coming to the point at once, he repeated two or three speeches so much to the satisfaction of his auditor, that a night was instantly settled for him to make his debut.—Either from a desire to conceal his countenance, or a partiality for the part, he selected *Othello* for his entrée, and the encouragement given to his first efforts, emboldened him to drop the sable mask and come forward as Jaffier, Alexander the Great, &c. but still under the fictitious name of Cambray. In all those characters he was kindly received, and looked on as a very promising theatrical candidate. But as his talents did not create the admiration he wished and expected, he thought it adviseable to practise in the country until his powers were nearer maturity. The favor with which his exertions had been honored in Edinburgh, pointed out that city as the most genial school for his instruction; but he had scarcely renewed his former estimation before he was driven from that stage in the most arbitrary, unjust, and ungenerous manner.

The audience in Edinburgh think themselves the most select and judicious in the world. The audience in London they call an undiscriminating mob—such being their sentiments, they instantly caught fire at the idea of an *English Cheeld* surpassing their *ain clever callant*; and after calling a numerous meeting they went to the theatre in a body, resolved to vent their indignation on Mr. Fennell. Whenever he appeared he was saluted with hissing, called on to answer how he dared to take Jaffier * from Mr. Wood, and loaded with the most opprobrious invectives. He endeavored to explain, but on hearing a zealot stigmatise him in the most odious language, his feelings as a man, were so put to the quick, that he replied, "The person who says so is a villain!" This asse.tion not being generally understood, gave general offence; and he was called on to make submission, more humiliating if possible, than that formerly requested of Mr. Jas. Aickin——which he refused complying with, and in consequence was forced to quit the stage.

Though the arbitrary and illiberal body of lawyers became his bitter enemies; yet the unprejudiced inhabitants of Edinburgh thought him shamefully injured—The story spread not only through Scotland, but England and Ireland—it was universally talked of and the irascible Caledonians were universally execrated. Every one felt for Mr. Fennell, and wished to see his wrongs redressed.——Finding so many friends, and finding justice so much on his side, he brought an action against the ring-leaders for depriving him of his livelihood, but here he found himself in an awkward predicament——To the eternal disgrace of that country not one advocate could be found to plead his cause, though it was well known to be a good one—until Mr. Charles Hope and another gentleman stood forth his champions, rather than not rescue Scotland from the ignominy of being destitute of advocates to plead the cause of an oppressed individual.—But as Sir Harry Wildair says, "it is hard to contend with a man in his own profession," for after prosecuting the conspirators with all possible rigor near 12 months, he found himself as distant from redress as when he first began.

"He afterwards performed a few nights in York, and obtained an engagement at Covent Garden last season, when he performed very seldom.

"In his person he is the tallest on the stage; he is handsomely formed; his face, too, is well adapted for the Drama, and his voice is powerful and melodious, and his eloquence lofty and sonorous."

* *Mr. Fennell always preferred the character of Pierre—but could not obtain it.*

PHILADELPHIA,
FEBRUARY 26.

From the American Star of yesterday.

Extract of the Gazette Nationale, ou Moniteur Universel, No. 276.

Jacobin Society.

Coupé de Loise in the Chair.

October 1793.

The Republican Society of Charleston in Carolina, one of the United States of America, demand of the Jacobin Club its adoption.

Hauthier. "We have spilt our blood for the establishment of American liberty—I think that the Americans ought to do the same for us, before we grant them adoption.

A Citizen. "Before engaging them to intermeddle with our war, it is necessary to understand one another, to come to an agreement with them. I do not see then, a more efficacious way for the previous re-union, than an adoption of their society.

Collot D'Herbois. "Dispatches are received by the committee of Public Safety, informing it, that America has permitted French vessels to sell in their ports all English prizes which they might make. On a close examination of these dispatches it appears, that although they carry official marks, they are not from the American government; but merely from a consul of one of the Anglo-American cities, who being nothing but a commercial agent, and not a political one, may very likely have written them from interested motives, rather than authentic authorization. Nevertheless, we should not neglect the advantages which may arise from this advance. I conclude, that we agree to this adoption." Resolved.

FRENCH INDIAMAN.

This cargo is valued at the lowest estimation at seven millions worth of merchandize.

Deductions to be made.

Commission of the chief agent in the sale at 5 per cent.	350,000
Commission of the auctioneer at one per cent.	70,000
Porterage of the goods to the place of sale.	3,300
Expences of unloading the vessel.	6,600
Livres	429,900

Without including in this calculation all the subcommissions of under agents, of all the auxiliaries that were engaged in it, and who must have the commissions of brokerage. Such a number of persons were interested in this business, that it is not astonishing that there was as much cabal for assuming the direction of it, as there was formerly in the Conclave of Rome for the nomination of a Pope.

The General Advertiser of this morning says, It is reported that the communications from our Minister at London, are far from bearing a pacific aspect.

A Society was lately formed in London, called the BIBLE SOCIETY, the design of which is to create a fund for the benevolent purpose of furnishing a large number of Bibles, to be distributed *gratis* among the poor people of France.

The ship Edward, from Russia, yesterday morning, ran foul of the brig Katy, of Boston, near Fort Mifflin, by which the latter was so much injured that she sunk immediately, the greatest part of her cargo, (flour) however, was saved. A brig outward bound, at the same time, got aground on the Jersey shore, and the snow Henry and Charles, was damaged in her stern by running foul of another vessel.

In the sitting of the National Convention of France, on the 9th of November, the following letter from a Priest was read:

"Citizens! Legislators!

"You now hear the voice of a Priest, who has lived forty years by his trade, but, he now renounces it with pleasure.—Legislators! I am now going to make my public confession, and to declare my repentance: Why should I still cherish prejudices? I believe then, that Religion in no country, is founded on Truth. I believe they are all the offspring of pride and ignorance—that interest has rendered them sacred, and that rulers, have every where employed them to establish their power—that superstition, has always been the work of Priests, and that they themselves, are every where, either wicked or imposed upon by falsehood or tyranny. I believe above all, That Justice is True Religion—and that no other worship is necessary on the earth, but the practice of True Virtue. I believe also, that Heaven is nothing else, than the happy recollection of having been virtuous. I render this solemn homage to Truth—Fanaticism will not hear me, but I brave its anathemas. Legislators! A man must accustom himself to this truth, in order to be converted to reason; and I hope that the Priests of all Religions will comprehend, to the triumph of Philosophy and the Liberty of Nations, that there is still a difference between a Priest and an Honest Man. As for me, I have made my choice, and I resign to the State a pension of 1500 livres; but as I am 60 years old, and without any fortune, I demand from the nation the means of having in my retreat, bread and milk.

(Signed)

"PAUL ROLAND, ci-devant
"Cure of Villos de Luchon."

Extract from a work now in the press of John Parker of Philadelphia, entitled "*A View of the United States of America.*"

"The following will be found to be "*some* of the principal articles of exportation from the United States, during "the year ending in September 1792.

3,145,255	bushels of grain and pulse, (principally wheat, Indian corn, rye, beans and peas.)
44,752	horses, horned cattle, mules, hogs and sheep.
1,469,723	barrels of flour, and other meal, buscuit and rice, reducing casks of various sizes to the proportion of flour barrels.
146,909	barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin.
116,803	barrels of beef, pork, bacon, mutton, sausages, oysters, tripe, &c. reducing casks of various sizes to the proportion of beef and pork barrels.
231,776	barrels of dried and pickled fish, reducing them to barrels of the same size.
948,115	gallons of spirits distilled in the United States.
7,823	tons, 12cwt. and 4 lb. of pot-ashes and pearl-ashes.
112,428	hhds. of tobacco.
60,646,861	feet of boards, plank and scantling.
19,391½	tons of timber.
18,374	pieces of timber.
1,080	cedar and oak ship knees.
71,693,863	shingles.
31,760,702	staves and hoops.
191	frames of houses.
73,318	oars, rafters for oars & hand-spikes.
48,860	shook or knock-down casks.
52,381	hhds. of flaxseed.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

Dec 10—Walter Stewart, Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Philadelphia.

Walter Stewart, Surveyor for the District of Do.

Daniel Lionel Huger, Marshal of S. Carolina District.

Jan. 27th—Ray Greene, Attorney of Rhode Island District.

30th—John Driver, Inspector & Surveyor for Virginia, vice Samuel Redick resigned.

John Boyd of Pennsylvania, Inspector of Survey, No. 2, vice James Collins resigned.

Feb. 17—Edward St. Loe Livermore, Attorney of New Hampshire, vice J. S. Sherburne, jun. resigned.

Recognitions dated 22d. Feb. have been granted to Citizen La Forest, Consul General of France, and to Citizen Petry, Consul for the Port of Philadelphia.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

By the arrival of Captain Brown, from Guernsey, which place he left the 8th of January, we have positive accounts of the *RECAPTURE OF TOULON* by the French. Captain Brown does not recollect the exact time of Toulon's being taken, but informs, that the report was prevalent ten days previous to his sailing—When the news first arrived, it was not credited; but before his departure, there was not the least doubt of its being true, as confirmations, from various quarters, had been received at Guernsey. The English on their leaving the harbor, set fire to several sail of French vessels, not being able to take them off.

He likewise confirms the account of General O'Hara, with the men under his command, having been taken, some days before the Recapture of Toulon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport.

"A young man, by the name of Daniel Allen, jun. who sailed for the Indies 3 years ago, with capt. Jacob Smith, was drowned at the city of Canton, Oct. 19, 1792. The effects contained in his chest are lodged at Mr. John Brown's store in Providence, where his friends may obtain them by making application. It is desirable that this information should be published in the public papers, as it is not certainly known where his parents reside. It is said by one, they belonged to Albany, by another to Springfield, and by a third that his father kept a public house near the springs of Saratoga."

On Wednesday the 19th inst. departed this life, Lawrance Korthright, Esquire, an eminent merchant of this city.

ARRIVED.

Brig Rebecca, Brown,	Guernsey
George and Harriot,	Boston
Schr. Eagle, Brown Tortuga,	Hispaniola
Sloop Success, Swaine,	Jeremie

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated February 23.

"Capt. Benjamin Paddock has this day arrived here from Guernsey, in the brig Rebecca, Capt. Brown—after a passage of 43 days—He informs, that the city of Toulon is evacuated by the combined armies, which account may be depended on—Capt. Paddock saw it in the English papers—and saw several prisoners who had come from France, all confirming the said account.

Another letter says, the English burnt seven sail of the line in the upper harbor, which they could not bring away—and that they quitted the place in such haste as to leave great part of their stores behind.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 26,
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, called

Love in a Village.

Sir William Meadows,	Mr. Morris.
Justice Woodcock,	Mr. Bates.
Hawthorn,	Mr. Darley.
Young Meadows,	Mr. Marshall.
Eustace,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Hodge,	Mr. Francis.
Deborah Woodcock,	Mrs. Shaw.
Lucinda,	Mrs. Warrell.
Rosetta,	Mrs. Marshall.
Madge, (first time)	Miss Willems.

In Act 1st, a STATUE SCENE and DANCE by the Characters:
Servants at the Statue—Mr. Warrell, Mr. Blisset, Mr. Rowson, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. De Marque, &c.

After the Opera, the

CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

To which will be added, a COMEDY, *in two Acts, written by the late David Garrick,*

CALLED

The Guardian.

Mr. Hartley,	Mr. Whitlock.
Sir Charles Clackit,	Mr. Morris.
Young Clackit,	Mr. Finch.
Servant,	Master Warrell.
Lucy,	Mrs. Rowson.
Harriet,	Mrs. Marshall.

Before the overture to the Opera, the President's March will be performed, and previous to the Comedy a miscellaneous symphony, composed of favorite airs—the rest of the music being selected for the evening, it is respectfully hoped that no call on the orchestra will be made, as it cannot be complied with.

* * As inconveniencies to the public have arisen from the Box-book being opened on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday February 25.

"An act in alteration of the act for establishing a Mint" received from the Senate, was read the third time, and passed the House this day without amendment.

The House then took into consideration a memorial of Arthur St. Clair, praying a settlement of an old account of services and expences as a Commissioner, for holding a treaty with certain Indian Tribes—The discussion of this memorial took up the time till the adjournment, without a final decision's taking place.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Several petitions were read and referred.—

Mr. S. Smith called up a motion which he laid on the table a few days since, the object of which is, that a committee should be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of remitting the Duty on Imported Bar-Iron, in certain cases. This motion was agreed to, and a committee of three, appointed.

Mr. Ward called up for consideration and decision thereon, the report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Abraham Watson. The report was read—it is in favor of the petitioner, but states that the circumstances are similar to those attending the case of Col. Ely, in whose favor two bills had passed the House, tho' they were afterwards negatived by the Senate.

It was moved that the report be accepted, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the Secretary's report, so far as respects the certificate therein mentioned—To this motion some opposition being made, it was at length agreed, that it should lie on the table for the present.

A representation was read from the pilots of Ocracock Bar—and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

M. Fitzsimons moved that that part of the President's message which relates to the arms and military stores of the United States, be referred to a committee with instructions, to report whether any, and what additions are necessary to be made to any part of the same—with the probable expence of such addition.

Mr. Baldwin brought forward a motion which was read and agreed to, that the committee appointed to enquire into the transactions of the treasury department be authorised to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Carnes offered a resolution, the purport of which is, that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House a statement of the amount of the monies that have been expended in making presents to the Creek Indians since the treaty held at New-York; also the amount of expences attending the formation of that treaty—after a few remarks it was agreed that this motion should lie on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Lucy Clark—Mr. Bourn in the chair.

This bill provides for granting a sum of money which was due to her late husband Thomas Clark deceased, for public services and for the hire of a negro slave, for whose time in the public service a bond had been recovered against the petitioner.

The bill was opposed, as contravening the act of limitation, and as opening a door to innumerable other claims now barred by law—if taken up, it ought to be done on a general principle.

It was supported as providing for a case standing on its own merits, attended with peculiarly unfortunate circumstances that bore extremely hard on the petitioner and these were principally imputable to the officer who had neglected to make the proper returns in season.

The committee on motion, at length rose, and were discharged from any further proceedings thereon.

It was then moved that the bill should be re-committed to a special committee.

This motion did not obtain.

It being moved by Mr. Nicholas, to take into consideration the confidential communications of the President of the United States, for the purpose of determining whether they shall be made public—The galleries were cleared.

A Correspondent observes, that where a question can possibly arise, whether a thing submitted *in confidence* ought to be made public or not, it is instead of a thousand arguments in favor of secrecy.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2awtmf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market street*,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

New Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Singnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Phillips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Walls on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw f

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City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, *ss.*

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

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